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THE UNION STATE TICKET.

PERSONAL CHARACTER

AND

MILITARY SERVICES.

GALLANTRY

WHICH, UNDER THE FIRST NAPOLEON, WOULD HAVE MADE

FRENCH MARSHALS.

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THE UNION CANDIDATES.

GEN. BARLOW'S MILITARY CAREER.

The military career of Gen. Francis C. Barlow presents something typical of the character of the ideal American, tempered with more modesty and greater reticence. Like Grant, he learned to command by first learning to obey, and his steps from the study to the ranks, from the ranks to the highest military honors, illustrate the versatility and adaptibility of the American mind. Gen. Barlow was a hater of slavery, from conviction that liberty was the equal right of all human beings. Educated at Harvard, where he was the honor man of his class, he was known to his fellow-students as the keenest, the most logical, and most combative of disputants on the great question which then agitated the country. A course of study for the bar in the office of the late lamented Wm. Curtis Noyes, and a partnership in the practice of law with Col. George Bliss, brought associations which did not diminish the impression of earlier days and the commencement of the war found him prepared to maintain the justice of the Northern cause by every personal sacrifice.

The very day which brought the news of the assault on Sumter, Gen. Barlow commenced making preparations to leave his business and his home at the first call for troops. He sought for no position, and refused a commission which was offered him, on the ground that he "had never touched a firearm in his life," and that he preferred to endure the hardships of a private soldier's life to being an object of ridicule in a situation that he was not master of. "Besides," said he, "officers will always be plenty." He enlisted as a private in the Twelfth State Militia, Col. Butterfield, on Saturday, April 20, 1861. He was married the same evening to the highly accomplished lady whose devotion to the Union cause, equaling his own, cost her her life, and the next morning at 8 o'clock he stood in the ranks of the Twelfth as they formed in line on Union Square, preparatory to their departure for Washington. He knew no one in the regiment, but his knapsack was stuffed with elementary military works, and he was a resolute and an habitual student. Three weeks in camp at Washington prepared him to accept a first lieutenancy which Col. Butterfield urged upon him, and in

this capacity he served with his regiment until their three months' term expired and they were mustered out of the service. On his return to New York he immediately commenced raising men for the Sixty-first Volunteers which was then organizing, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment. Being assigned to the army of the Potomac, the regiment lay idly gazing at the wooden guns of Manassas during the fall and winter of 1861, but its Lieutenant-Colonel was not idle, for by constant study he fitted himself for any position in which he might be placed by the fortunes or misfortunes of war. When the army moved down to the Peninsula, Col. Barlow was in command of his regiment, and during the siege of Yorktown, received his commission as full Colonel. From that time Gen. Barlow had a chance for the development of his undoubted talents as a military leader. At the battle of Fair Oaks he commanded a brigade and promptly led them into the thick of the fight. He exposed himself freely, keeping up with his men and never allowing them to recede an inch from their first position. He fought gallantly during the terrible seven days' struggle for a new base, and led the remnant of his regiment to the safe retreat at Harrison's Landing. At the battle of Antietam he again commanded a brigade, and was so severely wounded in the groin and in the breast, that his life was given up by all except his faithful wife. His gallantry and ability were here recognized by the War Department, and while in hospital at Washington, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Upon his recovery, he was assigned to the command of a division of the Eleventh Corps, and led them at the bloody battle of Chancellorsville. In the course of this action the corps was thrown into some confusion and broke to the rear. Gen. Barlow's command, however, remained firm, and Gen. Slocum, who was sent to the assistance of the Eleventh Corps, found him bravely contending against Stonewall Jackson's entire army. At Gettysburgh Gen. Barlow still commanded his division of the Eleventh. The corps was, to a certain extent, in disgrace, and was looked upon as unreliable. Determined, if possible, to inspire them with confidence, Barlow rode along in front of the line encouraging them, and exhorting them to stand firm. During the action he exposed himself in every way; unjustifiably, except under the circumstances of the particular case, where a gallant example was needed to inspirit the troops, and they were required to be really led by their commander. In the midst of the action on the first day of the battle, after losing two staff officers, Gen. Barlow fell from his horse with four musket balls in his body. The corps fell back, and he was left on the field near the village of Gettysburgh, to all appearance dead. While lying in this state, exposed to the fire of both armies, he received two other wounds in different parts of his body. It was almost a miracle that

he was ever heard from again. Yet, toward evening, as Gen. Jubal Early and Staff were riding across the field the rebel chief saw the star on the shoulders of an apparently inanimate figure, and stopped for a moment to obtain the name of the dead Union General. It was Barlow; and as the movements of Early's staff officer caused him to open his eyes and discovered him to be alive, Gen. Early inquired if he could do anything for him. Being answered in the negative, it was proposed by some of the rebels to parole him, but Gen. Early declared it to be a waste of time, saying that he would never live to fight again. Slowly raising his head and resting it on his arm, the plucky hero replied: "I will live to fight you yet, General." Improbable as it might have seemed to the Confederate chief at that time, the prophecy was fulfilled at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, where Barlow, in a brilliant charge, snatched from Early's corps an entire division and forty pieces of artillery. Mrs. Barlow, who had followed the army, assisting in the hospitals, and even carrying succor to the wounded on the field, mounted a horse as soon as she learned the fate of her husband, and rode over to the Confederate lines in search of him. She was permitted to look over the field and through the village, and she found him that night in a barn in the village of Gettysburgh.

Careful nursing and assiduous care on her part, combined with the indomitable will and determination of the General to live to fight Early and all other traitors, brought him up almost out of the very grave, and he slowly recovered so as to resume his command when Grant began his great movement in the Spring of 1864. After this Mrs. Barlow was enabled to exhibit a tea-cup full of *minie* balls, which the surgeons had extracted from her husband's body. The record of Gen. Barlow in the battles of the Wilderness is one of the most brilliant of the war. His capture of Gen. Edward Johnson and his entire division, has already been referred to, and the event is too recent in the story of the war to have been forgotten. It was the first substantial success of the new campaign, and Gen. Barlow was brought prominently before the people by his gallantry in these actions. Being again slightly wounded, and his old wounds breaking out afresh, he was obliged to seek rest and change, and received leave of absence, with the privilege of visiting Europe. With recovered health and fresh vigor he returned to the army, in front of Petersburgh, where he was promoted to a major-generalship, and took an active part in the closing struggle of the conflict. What general in the Union army can show a more brilliant career than this? Nothing but the purest and most devoted patriotism actuated Francis C. Barlow in entering the ranks in the service of his country when that service was most needed. Nothing but the most devoted loyalty induced him to remain in the army during the darkest days

of the rebellion, when, weak and enfeebled by wounds, his failing health admonished him to seek rest and retirement. The great administrative and executive ability which he displayed in the army, he will undoubtedly bring to the service of the State, and his talents and legal education eminently fit him for the position which he will undoubtedly attain from an appreciative people.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, OF 2D, 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH. EPOCHS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864, IN WHICH BREVT.-MAJOR-GENERAL BARLOW IS MENTIONED.

May 12th, at Spottsylvania.

Barlow's Division, in two lines of masses, was placed on the cleared ground which extended up to the enemy's line.

Brooks' and Miles' Brigades in the front line, Brown's and Smyth's Brigades in the second line—each regiment forming double column on the center.

* * *

Birney had some difficulty in making his way through the marsh and wood in his front, but he pushed forward, overcoming all obstacles. Keeping well up with Barlow's Division, which moved at quick-time for several hundred yards, his heavy column marching over the enemy's picket without firing a shot, regardless of a sharp fire on its left flank from the enemy's picket reserve, which was posted on the high ground on which the Lendrum house stands. It continued up the slope about half way to the enemy's line, when the men broke into a tremendous cheer, and, spontaneously taking the double-quick, they rolled like an irresistable wave into the enemy's works, tearing away what abattis there was in front of the intrenchments with their hands, and carrying the line at all points in a few moments, although it was desperately defended. Barlow's and Birney's Divisions entered almost at the same moment, striking the enemy's line at a sharp salient immediately in front of the Lendrum house. A fierce and bloody fight ensued in the works with bayonets and clubbed muskets. It was short, however, and resulted in the capture of nearly four thousand (4,000) prisoners, of Johnson's Division, of Ewell's Corps, twenty (20) pieces of artillery, with horses, caissons, and material complete, several thousand stand of small arms, and upwards of thirty colors.

* * *

Position of Divisions in Line at Spottsylvania.

The right of my Corps—Mott's Division—now joined the 6th Corps at the salient. Birney held the captured intrenchments on the left of Mott. Gibbon occupied the line on Birney's left, Barlow holding my extreme left.

* * *

The battle raged furiously and incessantly along the whole line, from the right of the 6th Corps to the left of Barlow's Division, throughout the day and until late in the night of the 12th, when the enemy desisted from his attack to recover his works, and withdrew his forces from my immediate front.

* * *

On the 15th day of May, in accordance with instructions received from the Major-General commanding, Barlow's and Gibbon's Divisions marched toward the Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania road.

Barlow's Division massed near the road. Gibbon was directed to occupy a point known as the "deserted house," between Barlow and the Nye River.

* * *

Spottsylvania, May 18th.

The 6th Corps was directed to form on my right, and assail the enemy's line at the same hour.

The movement commenced at dark on the 17th. Before daylight, on the 18th, the troops were in the position designated, and the preparation for the attack completed. At 4 a. m. Gibbon and Barlow moved forward to the assault, their troops in lines of brigades.

* * *

During the night of the 18th Barlow's, Birney's, and Gibbon's Divisions moved to the vicinity of Anderson's Mill, on the Nye road.

* * *

Engagement at the Fredericksburg Road, May 19th.

Barlow and Gibbon were also directed to move up to sustain him if required.

* * *

Barlow's and Gibbon's troops, although ready to take part in the fight, were not required.

* * *

[Major-General Birney, commanding 3d Division, and Brigadier (now Brevet Major-General) Barlow, commanding 1st Division, are entitled to high commendation for the valor, ability, and promptness displayed by them during the operations included in this epoch of the campaign. The magnificent charge made by their Divisions, side by side, at Spottsylvania, on the 12th of May, stands unsurpassed for its daring courage and brilliant success.]

* * *

THIRD EPOCH.

Engagement at the North Anna.

Barlow's and Gibbon's Divisions had a sharp contest with the enemy, who were in intrenchments on the south side of the river, on the evening of the 24th of May, in which they lost quite heavily.

* * *

FOURTH EPOCH.

Tolopotomy, or Swift Run, May 29th.

Barlow's Division moved at 12 m., meeting with no opposition except from the enemy's cavalry videttes, until he arrived at the crossing of the Tolopotomy, as laid down on the map, or Swift Run, a branch of the Tolopotomy, as stated by the negroes in the vicinity. The enemy were found in force intrenched on the opposite bank, and a brisk skirmish ensued. General Barlow attempted to dislodge him. General Birney and General Gibbon were ordered up, Birney's Division being placed on Barlow's right. Gibbon's Division got up early on the morning of the 30th, and was placed on Barlow's left, and on the left of the Cold Harbor road.

* * *

Assault at 7 p. m., to relieve General Warren, who had been assailed on the Left of the Army.

There was no place on my line where an assault could be made with success at short notice, but I at once gave the order for General Barlow's Division to attack. He moved, as usual, with most commendable promptness. Brook's Brigade advanced just at dark over obstacles which would have stopped a less energetic commander, and carried the enemy's advanced line of rifle pits.

* * *

May 31st.

About 11 a. m., on the 31st, Birney moved forward across Swift Run, and carried the enemy's advanced line on the right of the Richmond road.

Generals Barlow and Gibbon pushed up close to the enemy's line, but, owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground, could affect nothing more.

* * *

Position at Cold Harbor, June 2d.

At 7:30 a. m. the Corps was placed in position on left of Wright's Corps—Gibbon's Division crossing the Mechanicsville road, with Barlow on his left.

* * *

Engagement at Cold Harbor, June 3d.

The attack was to be made by Barlow's and Gibbon's Divisions, sup-

ported by Birney. Barlow formed, in two deployed lines—the Brigades of Miles and Brooks in the front line, and the other two Brigades (Byrne's and McDougall's) in the second line. Gibbon formed his Division in two lines; the first deployed, consisting of Tyler's and Smyth's Brigades; the second line of McKeen's and Owen's Brigades, in close column of regiments. Barlow advanced at the time indicated, and found the enemy strongly posted in a sunken road in front of his works, from which they were driven after a severe struggle, and followed into their works under a severe artillery and musketry fire.

Two or three hundred prisoners, one color, and three pieces of artillery fell into our hands. The guns were turned upon the enemy, forcing them to retreat in confusion from that portion of the line. But this partial success of Barlow was speedily turned into a reverse, by the failure of his second line to get up to the prompt support of the first, which was forced out of the captured works by the reinforced enemy and an enfilading artillery fire brought to bear on it. The troops of the first line showed a persistency rarely seen, and, taking advantage of a slight crest, held a position within from thirty to seventy-five yards of the enemy's line, covering themselves in an astonishingly short time by rifle pits.

* * *

FIFTH EPOCH.

March from Windmill Point to Petersburg, Va., June 15th.

Barlow's Division, with the train, marched by the Old Court House, on a shorter road, which the head of his column had barely passed.

* * *

When Birney and Gibbon turned off toward Petersburg, orders were sent to General Barlow to march towards the same point by the nearest route from Old Court House, but, by some misapprehension, his Division took the City Point road, and was not brought up to Petersburg until daylight the next morning.

* * *

In front of Petersburg, June 16th.

Barlow's Division arrived upon the field about daylight. It took position on Birney's left, extending towards the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad.

* * *

Before Petersburg, Va., June 17th.

On the morning of the 17th General Barlow advanced against the enemy in conjunction with General Burnside, and succeeded in pushing forward his line considerably after some sharp fighting.

* * *

In the evening, about 6 p. m., General Barlow again participated in an

attack with General Burnside's Corps, in which Barlow's Division lost heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

* * *

The following general officers, Commanders of Brigades and Divisions are entitled to my thanks for their distinguished and valuable services:

* * *

Brig.-Gen'l (now Brevet Major-General) Barlow, commanding 1st Division, 2d Corps.

* * *

GEN. JOHN H. MARTINDALE'S MILITARY CAREER.

Prominent among the Generals of the Union armies in the late rebellion stands JOHN H. MARTINDALE, the Republican candidate for the office of Attorney-General.

The following is a brief sketch of his life and of the distinguished services he has rendered to his country:

JOHN HENRY MARTINDALE was born on the 20th day of March, 1815, at Sandy Hill, Washington County, New York. He became a cadet at West Point when about 16 years old, and graduated there in 1835, the third in his class. He remained about a year in the army, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. In 1836 he resigned his position in the United States army, and devoted himself to the pursuits of civil life. In 1838 he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced the practice of the law in Batavia, N. Y. He practiced very successfully there, and obtained a high position at the Bar. In the spring of 1851 he removed to the larger town and clientage of Rochester. During that period he was identified with the history and growth of Western New York.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he promptly tendered his services to the Government, and was commissioned, August, 1861, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the First Brigade of Gen. Fitzjohn Porter's Division. During the long period of inactivity following the Battle of Bull Run, General MARTINDALE was diligently engaged in instructing and disciplining his Brigade. When at length the campaign was opened at Yorktown he with his command took part in all the battles and encounters which occurred on the Peninsula, in the disastrous summer of 1862. At Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Gaines Mill, and Mechanicsville, the Brigade of Gen. MARTINDALE was conspicuous for the skillful manner in which it was handled, for its rapid movements to points of danger, and for its great efficiency.

His Brigade consisted at various times of Massachusetts, New York, Maine, and Michigan regiments. The 18th and 22d Mass.; the 13th and 25th New York; the 2d Maine, and the 1st Michigan, being commanded

by him before the ending of the Peninsula campaign. With the Army of the Potomac, he and his Brigade lay waiting in the works before Washington, during the long inactivity of 1861; and with them he marched and fought upon the Peninsula, from Yorktown to Malvern and Harrison's Bar. In all that series of encounters he bore an active part, especially at Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Gaines Mill, Mechanicsville and Malvern. His Brigade contributed its full share of exposure and struggle.

At the battle of Hanover Court-House he showed marked military capacity. He took the dangerous responsibility of disposing his troops and putting them in perilous position contrary to the orders of his superior officer. For while actually engaged fighting with the enemy, he received from Gen. Fitz John Porter an order to retire and move towards the Court-House, where the rest of Gen. Porter's command had retired. It being manifest, however, that the Commanding General was entirely mistaken in the "situation" of the enemy, and that obedience to his orders would leave the whole line of march open to assault against the rear and left flank of the Union column, he remained with one regiment (the 2d Maine) to cover the line, and confront the whole force of the enemy. In this position he was joined by a regiment (the 44th New York) which had been left behind to guard the approach of the enemy by a curving road, and which was then moving towards the Court-House quite unconscious that General Porter had ordered his whole rear to be left exposed, and had thereby actually interposed between that regiment and his main force more than 4,000 of the enemy. General M. was here joined by a fragment of the 25th New York, under Col. Johnson, and 2 pieces of artillery, and by fortunate disposition of his force, not exceeding, all told, 1,000 men, held the whole strength of the enemy at bay for nearly two hours. This was the only serious and perilous fighting in that battle; for when at length the main body of General Porter's command returned to the battle field from the Court-House, (a distance of about four miles), the preponderance of force was so much in our favor, that the enemy scarcely offered a serious resistance, and was soon put to route.

This victory for the Union arms was one of the few bright gleams of success which checkered the general dark plane of the disastrous Peninsula strife.

Major-General Griffin, now in service, and conspicuous in the campaign of the Peninsula, writes as follows of Gen. Martindale:

"Before Yorktown; at Hanover, where we gained a complete victory (and the entire success was due to his exertions and judgment alone); at Gaines' Hill, where I recollect his earnest objections to the positions of the different arms of service, and where, I believe, had the commanding officer

listened to the proposed changes, the result would have been different; again, at Malvern, where his command was ably handled; at these battles, from my own personal observation of his conduct, comes my expressions of confidence."

On the retreat from Malvern to Harrison's Bar, which happened in the night time, and after a successful battle, a circumstance happened which led to unpleasant consequences. The army at Malvern had won a decided victory. At nightfall they rested on their arms; but in the dead of night they were aroused by the order to retreat. It was a black and rainy night. The fact was known and reported that the Commanding General of the army was on board of a gunboat, but subordinate commanders were not informed of the cause for the retreat, nor to what point they were to go, unless it might be Fortress Monroe itself. In the confusion of so sudden and so unexpected a retreat, the wounded and dying were left on the field, and many of the commands were utterly scattered.

General M. remained halted at the head of his column for two hours endeavoring to preserve order; but at length, finding it impossible, gave the command to move forward. The largest part of his command in his rear, without his knowledge, had already been started forward in the darkness, and was far in advance of him, by command of a superior officer. He found himself immediately mixed up in entire confusion in the promiscuous rout. Excited and indignant at this disorder and apparent desertion of the wounded, he exclaimed, to some of his associate officers, in language to this effect: "Let us stay with the men and surrender rather than abandon them."

The retreat, however, was continued. On arriving at Harrison's Bar, he was taken sick with typhoid fever, owing to long exposure and want of food. In that condition he was brought to Washington, and lay there, hovering between life and death, at the house of a friend, from the middle of July till the latter part of August. During that time, while lying thus helpless, charges were preferred against him by Gen. Fitz John Porter, that he proposed to surrender his brigade to the enemy on the retreat from Malvern. Whether these charges were founded in malice or not, they entirely perverted the whole idea of his sudden and unpremeditated expression on that occasion. Immediately upon recovering from his sickness, he demanded a court of inquiry at Washington. This court, composed of three general officers of the highest standing, entirely and promptly exonerated him from the charges, and reported that they were *disproved* by the prosecutor's own evidence.

The Administration, immediately after, as if to mark their approbation of his conduct, appointed him Military Governor of Washington, a position

of critical responsibility, and one requiring both military and civil ability of a peculiar character. He was appointed to that position in November, '62, and holding the balances between the rival jurisdictions, civil and military, of the city, with an equal, a firm, and an instructed hand, until the first of May, 1864, when he was relieved at his own request, and ordered to join the army of the James at Fortress Monroe, under the command of Major-General Butler.

At the movement of this army towards Petersburgh, General Martindale was placed in command of a division and participated in the battle of Swift Creek, and was subsequently engaged in the battles of Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor. After the last-named battle, he lay with his division confronting the enemy for several days, and then marched with it in advance of the army of the Potomac against Petersburgh. On the retirement of General W. F. Smith, General Martindale took command of the 18th Army Corps, and retained it till he was totally disabled by sickness, and was compelled to relinquish his command and resign his commission. With what reluctance his resignation was accepted, may be inferred from the following indorsement by his commanding general on his letter of resignation.

In the Field, Aug. 9, '64.

Approved with regret. I would wish that a brave, energetic, and efficient officer could be kept in the service. I trust his health may be restored, and have, therefore, extended his leave of absence for twenty days, trusting that in the meantime, with renewed health, General Martindale may recall his resignation.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Broken down by the labors and exposure of three years' service Gen. Martindale was compelled to retire; yet, in his retreat to civil life, he was mindful of his country's welfare, and lifted up his voice for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. On the 4th July, 1865, he addressed his fellow-townsmen at Rochester, urging an earnest support of President Johnson, and the adoption of the pending amendment of the Constitution as the final destruction of slavery.

COL. SAMUEL HOWLAND.

When, in 1861, an organization hostile to our Government and Union culminated in an attack upon Fort Sumter, the patriotism of the people was instantaneously aroused. A feeling worthy of that which animated our fathers at Concord and Lexington pervaded all classes. None, however, were so prompt in offering themselves—their "lives and their fortunes"

—as our YOUNG MEN. Prominent among them was JOSEPH HOWLAND, of the County of Dutchess, who inherited, with an honored name, a large fortune. Mr. HOWLAND was blessed with a wife, like himself, cultivated, accomplished, and refined. With congenial habits and tastes, they had exchanged the excitements of fashionable life in the metropolis for the rural occupations and quiet enjoyment of country. With congenial associations, and surrounded by all that renders HOME attractive, both recognized and obeyed a claim which their country had upon them for service in her day of peril. They realized the inestimable value of the institutions under which they were living in prosperity and happiness, and were ready to defend them. Leaving their cherished home, and sacrificing, for an indefinite period, all the luxuries that wealth commands, this young husband and wife devoted their services, and as much of their fortune as was needed, to their country, each in their appropriate sphere—one in the Field, the other as "Ministering Angel" to the sick and wounded.

JOSEPH HOWLAND entered the service as Adjutant of the 16th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Col. THOMAS E. DAVIES, on the 10th May, 1861. When Col. DAVIES was advanced to the command of a brigade, Adjutant HOWLAND served as Acting Adjutant-General, and in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, displayed the high soldierly qualities for which he was distinguished thereafter. Acting Brigadier-General DAVIES, in his report, says:

"Adjutant HOWLAND, 16th Regiment, my acting Aid-de-Camp, rendered me valuable services in changing the troops from time to time, and in generally doing all of his own duties thoroughly, and much that appertains to others."

Brigadier-General H. W. SLOCUM, being assigned to the command of DAVIES' brigade, retained Lieutenant HOWLAND as his Assistant Adjutant-General; and, on the 16th September, 1861, he received a commission as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, serving as such until 7th March, 1862, when Col. DAVIES, having been promoted, Capt. HOWLAND, upon the unanimous request of all the officers of his regiment, and the strong recommendations of his brigade and division commanders (Gens. SLOCUM and FRENCH), was appointed Colonel of the 16th Regiment New York Volunteers.

The sanguinary battle of West Point, on the York River, immediately after assuming command of his regiment, tested the qualities of the youthful colonel. He was, however, found equal to the emergency. His regiment stood steady and gallantly to its work through the day, and by its good conduct reflected honor upon itself and its commander.

On the 27th of June, 1862, at the memorable battle of Gaine's Hill,

Col. HOWLAND's regiment held a position of danger and honor, on the extreme right of the line. Here, again, the regiment behaved gallantly. Gen. BARTLETT, brigade commander, in his report, said:

"To Col. JOSEPH HOWLAND I am indebted for maintaining the extreme right of my line; for nobly leading his regiment to the charge, retaking two guns from the enemy. Whatever of noble, morals, physical, and manly courage has ever been given by God to a man, has fallen to his lot. *Cheering his men on to victory, he early received a painful wound; but with a heroism worthy of the cause he has sacrificed so much to maintain, he kept his saddle until the close of the battle*, and not till then yielded to the painful and exhausted condition to which he had been reduced."

Col. HOWLAND, when unfit for duty, returned home, not only wounded, but with impaired health. Impatient to be with his regiment, he returned prematurely to the field. It was soon evident that his health was so entirely broken down that, by advice of his physicians, he took a reluctant leave of his regiment and resigned.

Col. HOWLAND devoted his pay, all the while he was in the army, to the purchase of comforts and delicacies for his men. Before the Government supplied the soldiers with India-rubber blankets, Col. HOWLAND purchased them himself for his regiment. He also furnished gaiters and straw hats to the regiment.

The officers and soldiers of the 16th Regiment not only admired Col. HOWLAND as a leader whom they followed with confidence, but found in him a cherished and sympathizing companion and friend.

Throughout his term of service Col. HOWLAND was cheered and strengthened by the active co-operation of his wife, who, animated by a kindred spirit of patriotism for the country and regard for the soldier, devoted herself to the duties of Hospitals and Hospital Transports from the commencement of the war up to the time her husband was wounded, when it became her duty to return with her wounded husband. Mr. HOWLAND did not forget or neglect the sick and wounded soldiers, but continued to forward clothing and supplies for their relief, contributing, at the same time, to the support of soldiers' families at home.

Such, briefly, is the RECORD of Col. HOWLAND's services and patriotism. Like Gen. WADSWORTH and Col. SHAW, actuated only by devoted love for the Union, he was drawn from the enjoyment of home and the allurements of wealth to the dangers and privations of the battle field.

To his brilliant military records Col. HOWLAND adds a more than blameless personal character. He is not merely a good, but a useful citizen. The State needs such men in its civil service just as much as they were wanted in the army.

Ths following article from the "*Plattsburgh Sentinel*," shows how Col.

Howland is regarded among those who shared the hardships and honors of War with him :

"We notice that Col. Howland is claimed by some of the journals as a resident of Dutchess County. Now we wish it distinctly understood that he belongs up this way! The boys of the old 16th will have something to say about this matter of Col. Howland's residence. He resides in the hearts of some hundreds of those brave soldiers in the Counties of Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence; and, as he always took the lead on the battle field, they propose to take the front now themselves, and help put him in position which his honesty and manhood so well fit him to adorn."

BRIGADIER GEN. HENRY A. BARNUM.

Henry A. Barnum, the subject of this sketch, was among the very first to enter the military service in defence of the Union. He entered as a private, on the 24th day of April, 1861, but was soon elected the first Captain of his Company, in the 12th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and commissioned by Gov. Morgan.

At the battle of Bull Run the 12th Regiment was the first under fire; and though, after gallant resistance, was broken and forced to retire, Capt. Barnum's Company held their ground until the enemy withdrew. For its gallantry on that occasion, Capt. Barnum and his Company were commended in the report of the Brigade and Division Commanders.

In October, 1861, Capt. Barnum was promoted to a Major. When the spring campaign opened, his regiment being on garrison duty near Washington, Major Barnum preferring the field applied for and obtained an appointment on the staff of the lamented Gen. Wadsworth, accompanying the army in its advance on Manassas. But, when Gen. Wadsworth was made Military Governor of Washington, he returned to his regiment and proceeded to the Peninsula under Gen. McClellan, going through that campaign with much credit.

On the 11th of April, 1862, when the enemy moved upon our entire line, the out-post commanded by Major Barnum was the only point which presented an obstinate and successful resistance; and here they were repulsed and driven back with great loss. For his gallantry on that occasion Major Barnum was again highly and deservedly commended in General Orders. At Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, and through the Seven Days' battles, Major Barnum led his command most creditably, never being last in or first out of a fight.

In the Malvern Hill battle Major Barnum bore a distinguished part, paying, however, most dearly for his zeal and courage. On that memorable day he acted as aid to Major Gen. Butterfield, promptly and success-

fully conducting each of the five regiments into action, asking, when his own came up, permission to remain with it. After opening fire the enemy displayed our flag, which, in the darkness, led to doubts of their real character. At that moment Major BARNUM volunteered to learn whether the army had encountered a friend or foe. When within fifty yards of their line a volley from the rebels not only conveyed the information he sought, but brought him to the ground with a ball through his body. He was left upon the field and reported among the "killed" in the official account of the battle. At home (Syracuse) appropriate honors were paid to the services and gallantry of the supposed deceased Major BARNUM. At an immense meeting of citizens an eulogium was pronounced. Dr. MORGAN, a firm friend, procured a metallic coffin, proceeded to Harrison's Landing to claim the remains for interment at Syracuse. But there was one heart in which hope remained. The devoted wife of Major BARNUM, deeply imbued with religious faith, persisted in believing that her prayers for the preservation of the life of her husband had been answered; and ere long her great Christian faith was rewarded with the information that, while dangerously wounded and in Libby Prison, her husband was still living.

Another remarkable incident occurred at that time. An ambulance was sent from Harrison's Landing to the battle field for Major BARNUM, if alive, or for his body, if dead. An officer, supposed to be Major B., was found, placed in the ambulance, but died before reaching the Landing. His remains were buried with appropriate honors under an oak tree, and the name, rank, and regiment of Major BARNUM placed over them!

Having been exchanged, Major BARNUM was appointed Colonel of the 149th N. Y. Volunteers, in September, 1862. Early in January, 1863, with his wound still open, causing constant suffering and requiring the surgeon's diligent care, Col. BARNUM took command of his regiment, and marched with it to Fredericksburgh. Soon, however, prostrated by a fearful abscess, he was sent to the hospital, where he submitted to the hazardous operation of opening the wound so as to enable the surgeon to pass his hand through the cut and scrape the pelvis bone!

When Gen. LEE advanced northwards, though wholly unfit for duty, Col. BARNUM could not remain inactive. He left the hospital, took command of his regiment, shared both the perils and the glory of the battle of Gettysburgh, and joined in the pursuit of the retreating invaders. This excitement and fatigue aggravated his unhealed wound. And now, after a long and eventful absence, the wounded hero returned to his home, looking for the richest reward for all his suffering in the affectionate welcome of a beloved wife. But here a wound, heavier than that which the enemy's bullet inflicted, awaited him. His wife died in giving

birth to a son, who, at her own request, bears the name of "MALVERN HILL BARNUM."

In November, Col. BARNUM again joined his command, then serving under Gen. HOOKER, and led his regiment, in the front line, to the assault on Lookout Mountain. In that "fight above the clouds," Col. BARNUM was again wounded by a ball passing through his right arm. Major Gen. THOMAS, who never bestows gratuitous praise, selected Col. BARNUM to present the flags captured on that occasion to the President, saying, in his order, that Col. BARNUM had been detailed for that duty as a reward for "distinguished gallantry." Several of those flags were captured by his own regiment.

After this experience of the "grappling vigor and rough frown of war," Col. BARNUM was educated up to the stern duties that animated him. With two wounds, either of which furnished a justification for holding back, he could not afford to lose his share of the glory of that giant campaign which crushed rebellion out of Georgia and South Carolina. In the "Hundred Days' Battles" of Sherman, ending in the capture of Atlanta, Col. BARNUM participated; and, though again wounded by the fragment of an exploding shell on the 20th July, he did not give up his command.

On the memorable march from Atlanta to Savannah, Col BARNUM commanded a brigade which he led into Savannah before daylight upon the heels of the "skedaddling" enemy, while the rest of our army was "at ease." As military governor of the west half of the city of Savannah, His Excellency discharged his duties in a most satisfactory manner. For good and faithful service in that campaign Col. BARNUM received the Brevet of Brigadier-General.

Gen. BARNUM, relieved from duty as military governor, led his brigade through the continued triumphant campaign of the Carolinas, being "in at the death" of "Joe Johnston" and his vanquished army.

The rebellion, by the continued victories of SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and GRANT, being "counted out," Gen. BARNUM's brigade was ordered to Washington; and as evidence of his ability to command, and of his attention to his duties, his brigade, on the occasion of the GRAND REVIEW, excited much admiration, and was immediately recognized as one of the best in the army.

When his own brigade was mustered out of service, Gen. BARNUM was assigned to a brigade with Major-general ANGER, and when *that* was mustered out, Gen. GRANT ordered him to report to Major-General Hooker, in New York, so that he might have the benefit of the best surgical aid in the care of a wound upon which four operations have been performed, and from which fourteen pieces of pelvic bone have been removed. The present

physical condition of Gen. BARNUM is represented in the photograph at the head of this sketch.

We present Gen. BARNUM, with this unvarnished recital of his patriotism and his gallantry, his services and sufferings, to the electors of New York, confident that they will say that what we ask for HIM is but a fragment, in part, for what he has done for the Government and Union.

EXTRACT FROM COL. NICHOL'S "STORY OF THE GREAT MARCH."

"CHRISTMAS.—An incident connected with our occupation of the city (Savannah) illustrates the watchfulness and daring of our officers and soldiers. Col. BARNUM, of New York, commanding a brigade in the 20th corps—a brave soldier, who bears scars and unhealed wounds from many a battle-field—was in command in the immediate front upon our extreme left, and near midnight crept out beyond his picket lines, which were only three hundred yards from the rebel works. Not hearing the voices of the enemy, and not seeing their forms passing before their camp fires, he suspected that they had evacuated their lines, notwithstanding that he could hear the boom of their guns, which echoed through the dark forests away off to the right. He selected ten of his best men, and cautiously scaled the parapets of the outside rebel line; passing rapidly and silently from these to the fortifications from whose batteries frowned the black muzzles of the ponderous 64-pounders. Although their camp fires still burned brightly, no rebels were to be seen. Sending back for reinforcements, he marched from earthwork to earthwork, and finally entered the city just as the early morning appeared in the eastern horizon; while the forms of the retreating enemy could be seen flying into the mist on the other side of the river.

The hero of this dashing exploit is one of the best soldiers in the army—a bold fighter, a rigid disciplinarian, the most generous of hosts, and one of the best of fellows generally."

Col. Nichols' Story of the Great March.

GENERAL PATRICK HENRY JONES, OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Brigadier General JONES is an Irishman by birth, and came with his father to this country about twenty-five years ago, being at the time a lad of ten years of age. His parents, like those who leave the Old World for homes in America, were not able to afford him the advantages of a thorough

course of study; but he, by his own energy and perseverance, acquired a liberal education; studied law, and was admitted to the bar of this State. He commenced the practice of his profession at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and soon rose to a high position as a lawyer in western New York. Continuing the practice until May, 1861, when he became satisfied that rebellion was a fixed fact, and determined to march to the rescue of the Union. Up to this time he had been identified with the Democratic party; but, finding that the leaders sympathized strongly with the rebellion, he not only became a soldier but a strong advocate of the Union cause.

Mr. JONES entered the service as a private in the 37th Regiment N. Y. S. V., in May, 1861, but was soon elected by his company to the position of second lieutenant. In November of the same year he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, and in the spring of 1862 was chosen unanimously by the officers of the regiment to be major, thus proving his gallantry and soldierly qualities by being promoted upon the recommendation of his superior officers to a position above them. As Major of the 37th Regiment he participated in the campaigns of Generals MCCLELLAN and POPE, in North Virginia. In October, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and assumed command of the 154th Regiment N. Y. S. V., with which he went through all the campaigns under POPE and BURNSIDE, up to the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was badly wounded and taken prisoner. On his recovery he managed to get out of the hands of the rebels, and was sent with his regiment to the Western Army then operating under SHERMAN. He participated in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and with such marked coolness and bravery that he was recommended, by Generals HOOKER and HOWARD, for promotion to the position of brigadier-general. President LINCOLN, on receiving these recommendations, immediately telegraphed Gen. SHERMAN to know his opinion in regard to this promotion; and Gen. SHERMAN replied that it was one eminently proper to be made on account of his gallant services in the field—whereupon he was made a full Brigadier-General, which position he held through the war, participating from that time in all the campaigns of Gen. SHERMAN.

Such is briefly the record of Gen. JONES. He left the practice of his profession to fight the battles of the country of his adoption. He followed the long-roll of drums from the first disastrous Bull Run to the glorious surrender of "Jo Johnston;" fought in over thirty general engagements, besides innumerable skirmishes; charged the enemy, with "Jo Hooker," above the clouds at Lookout Mountain; was three times severely wounded —mingling his blood with the soil of the country for which he ever stood

ready to yield up his life. He went into the army with a Musket and came out with a Star; and when war was ended and rebellion crushed, he laid down the Sword and returned to the quiet and peaceful pursuits of his Profession.

Contrast the conduct of this patriotic young man, born in another country, but grateful for the prosperity and happiness he enjoyed under our Government—volunteering his services and perilling his life for the Union—with that of his competitor, the candidate of the hybrid Democracy, a "Know Nothing" in Peace and a "Copperhead" in War.

THE NEXT COMPTROLLER.

There is one name upon the Union State Ticket which is already so interwoven with our history in many honorable and distinguished ways, that it lends the whole ticket unusual strength. That name is THOMAS HILLHOUSE. His home is in that beautiful village of Geneva, on that beautiful Seneca Lake, which places him geographically in the heart of the State, as he is politically in the hearts of the people. His course as State Senator stamped him as a man of ability, candor, sagacity, honesty and patriotism; and it is probably owing to his having served as Chairman of the Finance Committee, where he gained large experience in all the questions of taxation and State revenue, that the Syracuse Convention selected him for the position, that of Comptroller, which he holds in the nominations. His most conspicuous and arduous services were rendered as Adjutant-general under Governor MORGAN, at a dark hour in our country's service, when the greatest energy, the utmost endurance, and the wisest foresight were required to be combined in the person who should at all adequately fill that novel and responsible position. Happy indeed was, Gov. MORGAN in the selection of such a man, as he has invariably testified; and fortunate indeed was the State to have so many of its interests fall upon such a citizen, as she will testify by electing him with a most complimentary majority in November. People from all parts of the State thronging to Albany at all hours of the day, ever found General HILLHOUSE at his post, giving them the information they sought, the direction they needed, and the encouragement they hoped for. The rapid organization of one-fifth of the troops of the country fell especially into General HILLHOUSE's department, and the acknowledgments—often repeated—of the National Government, showed how well he discharged the duties devolving upon him, and sustained alike the National honor and that of New York.

His defense of the constitutionality of the law for embodying the na-

tional forces, was so lucid, so thorough and so conclusive, that all parties accepted it as the true exposition of our duty as patriots, without dotting an *i* or crossing a *t*.

It is in finances as in war: if a victory is to be gained, you must not make a beaten general the commander; and a man who has well managed the investment of his private funds, will be the best man to whom to entrust the public funds. And THOMAS HILLHOUSE combines both of the virtues suggested, for he has not been defeated either in elections or finances; and he stands to-day the friend of the soldier and the civilian, the rich and the poor, ready with equal hand to divide the burdens which the maintenance of civil government imposes upon society.

He has never turned his political coat for the lure of office; never deserted the party of right and loyalty, for a grudge; never coalesced with the enemies of the country for a masquerade. Always a member of the party of the Union, always sincere and determined, the people know and approve his character; and the gentlemen of resplendent military fame who are associated with him on the Union Ticket, may congratulate themselves that their fame is equalled by his civic glories.

Hon. Ward Hunt, the Union candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the long term, was born in Utica, in 1810, and still, at the age of fifty-five years, resides in the city of his birth. He is a gentleman of social pre-eminence and of liberal education. He enjoyed the advantage of two years' discipline at Hamilton College, and afterwards of a like period at Union College, where he graduated in 1828. He early devoted himself to the profession of the law, for which his tastes, and the character of his mind, especially fit him. He graduated with honor at the Litchfield Conn.) Law School, which was then one of the most noted professional institutions in the country, to which law students flocked from all parts of the Union; and there, among other men since famous, John C. Calhoun pursued his legal studies.

Mr. Hunt, on leaving the law school, entered the office of Messrs. Wetmore and Denio, in Utica, where he had the privilege of intercourse and study with the distinguished gentleman whom he is now to succeed on the bench of the Court of Appeals. In 1833 Mr. Hunt commenced the practice of his profession in Utica. For a number of years he was associated in business with Hon. Hiram Denio. For a period longer than the average duration of human life, he has maintained his position at the bar of Oneida County, meeting with an equable and enduring success. During many years he has been accounted among the foremost jurists at a bar whose annals are adorned with such names as Storrs, Bronson, Beardsley, Denio, Gridley and Spencer.

The character of Mr. Hunt's mind is eminently judicial. Popular as an advocate, and sought for as counsel by clients near and remote, he is learned in the law and versed by long practice in the cases given in the books; but it is on the bench that the nice sense of justice, and the well-balanced discrimination which characterize him, will be especially at home.

Mr. Hunt was a democrat in politics up to 1856. He was chosen to the Assembly in 1838, where he served with credit and distinction. In 1844 he was chosen Mayor of Utica over a very popular opponent. Aroused by the subservience of the so-called Democratic party to the barbarism of Slavery, Mr. Hunt, in 1856, took up his lot with the Republican party, and has consistently and efficientiy supported that party, and afterwards the Union organization. In all measures looking to the support and increase of the national army and the care of our soldiers Mr. Hunt has been liberal and zealous, and he has himself lost a son in the service.

Exemplary as a citizen, affable and dignified in bearing, with a temper never ruffled and a clearness of perception which renders at once available the learning and experience of a generation, Mr. Hunt combines, in an eminent degree, the qualifications which are required in a judge for the bench of the court of last resort.

Of one so well known to the people of the State as John K. Porter, nothing need be said for purposes of information; nor can it be doubted that the chord of public satisfaction, that vibrated upon his accession to the Bench, will again be touched by his election to the same high position.

Judge Porter entered upon the practice of the law in 1840, in Saratoga, the county of his birth, and at once achieved prominence at a bar of eminent ability. During the years that young practitioners are commonly confined to mere attorneyship, he was resorted to for counsel from neighboring circuits as well as his own. He represented his district in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and augmented his reputation by intelligent service in that body. In 1847, when he was twenty-eight years old, he removed to Albany, where he still resides, and soon thereafter, by desire of the late Nicholas Hill, he became a partner with that great lawyer; a relation that ceased only with the life of Mr. Hill. A history of his professional career, especially since the death of the lamented Hill, would be that of most of the important litigations that have employed the highest of our courts; and while, in such cases as that of the Parish Will, he demonstrated his possession of the highest attributes of a lawyer, in others, like that of the Legal Tender, he has exhibited the sagacity of a statesman and

the loyalty of a patriot. Eminently fitted by temperament, by education and pursuits, for the performance of judicial functions, he has vindicated the preference that made him a judge, by so able and diligent a discharge of the duties of the position, as to greatly increase our reluctance to lose the services of so prudent and conscientious a magistrate. His genial nature and cultivated intellect, his independence of thought and position, his liberal and patriotic views of public affairs, his great legal learning, cool judgment, and inflexible integrity constitute him a candidate embodying all the qualifications that could well be desired or imagined for that department of the public service—in which, perhaps, more than any other, incompetence or dishonesty is to be dreaded.

Our candidates for State Engineer and Canal Commissioner—J. Platt Goodell and Robert C. Dorn—are men of long experience in engineering and the management of the Canals. In their hands the Union men of the State can safely confide the vast interests of the Canals.

These gentlemen have been sound Union men during the perilous four years of war through which the country has passed, and they merit the recognition they have received by being placed on the ticket.

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